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ABSTRACT

This is a selective, descriptive, annotated bibliography of 22 books, a few basic ones and the rest the most recent available. The emphasis is on good books. It is of projects in the United States. The publications are in the English language. The time span covered begins with Ebenezer Howard's work on the garden city and goes up to 1975 with a couple of books looking into the future. A list of 40 periodicals that contain literature on new communities with the most fruitful sources indicated concludes the bibliography. A new community is a form of urban planning designed to relocate populations away from large cities by grouping homes, hospital, industry, and cultural, recreational, and shopping centers to form new, relatively autonomous cities or towns. In the United States there are about 30 of these large-scale developments in progress. Until recently housing developers have concentrated their attention on architectural and economic aspects, but now there is a shift in attention to study the social aspects involved. The idea that the physical environment is a major determinant of society and culture is questioned. The issues of job security, work satisfaction, adequate income, family life, the avoidance of social isolation, peace of mind, and mobility are more pressing than those of the physical environment. This bibliography is directed toward exploration of just such issues. (Author/JM)

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NEW COMMUNITIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

By
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NEW COMMUNITIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Amy M. Peterson

This is a selective, descriptive, annotated bibliography of twenty-two books, a few basic ones and the rest the most recent available. The emphasis is on good books. It is of projects in the United States. The publications are in the English language. They were selected from the hundreds of books on the topic in the libraries on the University of Southern California campus. It was felt that if these were available here, they would be readily available in other large libraries throughout the United States.

The concern is with social aspects in the development of new towns and cities. The time span covered begins with Ebenezer Howard's work on the garden city and goes up to 1975 with a couple of books looking into the future. A list of forty periodicals that contain literature on new communities with the most fruitful sources indicated concludes the bibliography.

The annotation informs the reader of the content of the book, points out distinctive features, distinguishes it from the rest of the books on the list and invites further reading. The books are arranged in alphabetical order by the last name of the author and the periodicals are alphabetically arranged by title.

A new community is a form of urban planning designed to relocate populations away from large cities by grouping homes, hospitals, industry and cultural, recreational, and shopping centers to form new, relatively autonomous cities or towns. For the country as a whole there are about thirty of these large-scale developments in progress.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is encouraging the developing of new communities in the private sector by guaranteeing loans and making it financially profitable for developers.

Until recently housing developers have concentrated their attention on architectural and economic aspects, but now there is a shift in attention to study the social aspects involved. The idea that the physical environment is a major determinant of society and culture is questioned. The issues of job security, work satisfaction, adequate income, family life, the avoidance of social isolation, peace of mind, and mobility are more pressing than those of the physical environment. This bibliography is directed toward exploration of just such issues.

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BOOKS

American Institute of Planners. Environment for Man: The Next Fifty Years. Commissioned and edited by William R. Ewald, Jr. in behalf of the American Institute of Planners' fiftieth year consultation. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1968.

Papers presented in 1966 at The American Institute of Planners' conference on the theme "Optimum Environment with Man as the Measure" look into the fifty years, 1967-2017. Concerned with the physiological, psychological, and sociological impact of the physical environment they begin with the definition of optimum environment, its controllable variables, and its functions and explore the kind of environment that should be built.

An attempt is made to understand the present state of the art of city planning and the scope of the yet to be evolved intellectual enterprise to develop a truly human environment.

Bell, Gwen, and Tyrwhitt, Jaqueline. Human Identity in the Urban Environment. Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin Books Inc., 1972.

City builders must turn to study man. The interactions of nature, man, society, shell (buildings), and networks are looked at in terms of megalopolis. Emphasis is on the human community dealing with the themes of megalopolitan scale and the dignity of the individual. This is an anthology of articles selected from the annals of the journal "Ekistics."

By the year 2,000 there will be over 1,000 cities with a population of a million or more. A system must be found to encompass the multi-interactions of man's environment enabling man to have a more personally satisfying life.

The Tokaido megalopolis of Japan, a case study, symbolizes the future urban ecumenopolis, when all parts of the globe are linked in an urban system.

Bor, Walter. The Making of Cities. New York: Barnes & Noble Books, 1972.

This is a syntopic view of inter-related planning problems and opportunities in our towns and cities for the intelligent layman to help him understand the nature of urban planning and the courses of action open in the reshaping of the environment. Efforts in Britain and the United States are compared: growth and change, politics and urban planning, urban living and movement, design of the urban environment and making a first start - new towns. Comparative photos.

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Breckenfeld, Gurney. Columbia and the New Cities. New York: Ives Washburn, Inc., 1971.

A full account of the new town movement in the United States and abroad is presented as well as of the national laws, habits, and aspirations in which it operates. The book focuses attention on Columbia, Maryland and is reportorial and analytical.

The author believes Columbia, as a new town, has the most to teach the rest of the nation about new towns, especially in relation to James Rouse's idea that people grow best in communities which are within the scale of their comprehension and reach of their sense of responsibility and capacity to manage.

Photos.

Chermayeff, Serge, and Tzonis, Alexander. Shape of Community. Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin Books Inc., 1971.

This attempt to approach on a global level the problem of the shape of community deals with the role of man-made environment and suggests priorities to restructure the urban habitat. Interaction between people, individually and in community is required with a concern for all in the environment. The idea is advanced to conserve civic mingling places, places where human beings become more human. Glossary.

Clapp, James A. New Towns and Urban Policy, Planning Metropolitan Growth. New York: Dunellen, 1971.

It is claimed that the new town concept can be employed to induce order into metropolitan expansion. This study examines the validity of this claim. The feasibility of a new town policy is approached through a four fold methodology: consideration of the problems of the new town and investigation of its theroretical assumptions and principal elements; feasibility of a new policy in regard to new town programs at different levels of public involvement in the development process and their relationship to the operations of private developers and to legal and political considerations; and the relevance of the concept's objectives to the major social, economic and political forces shaping the metropolitan area.

List: New towns in the United States, proposed and under development, name, developer, location, acres, and population.

Conference on New Communities, Washington, D.C., 1971. New Towns in America; the design and development process. Edited by James Bailey, New York: Wiley, 1973.

A synthesis of the conference held by The American Institute of Architects' Urban Planning and Design Committee reflecting the breadth of the subject matter is covered in three parts: (1) the evolution of American new towns from 1685 to 1972 (2) the state of the art ( ) new towns and urban growth - essays - "In Search of 'New' New Towns," "The Next Generation of New Towns," "The Public Interest in Land Use Controls," "Public Control vs. Public Action," and others.

Photos: Lake Havasu City, Park Forest South, and Heritage Village plus drawings of other sites.

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DeBoer, John C. and Greendale, Alexander, eds. Are New Towns for Lower Income Americans too? New York: Praeger, 1974.

This question was explored by planners, developers, government officials responsible for Title VII and new towns, new town consultants, and religious and civil rights leaders at a conference held at the Institute of Human Relations, in May 1973. Discusses the impact of job linked housing on labor and new communities, and the need to implement all the provisions in existing legislation, as well as the enactment of new legislation.

Derthick, Martha. New Towns In-Town, Why a Federal Program Failed. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1972.

An analysis of seven federal urban reconstruction projects, all of which failed if measured by an objective of constructing significant amounts of housing and "total communities" in large cities in relatively short periods of time, is done in the classical political science tradition of the functioning of institutional government from the highest and most centralized level in the White House, through the states, municipalities and counties to the lowest and most decentralized level of fragmented citizen groups.

Provides a micro-study of the macro-problem of the federal system in the 1970's. Projects analyzed: Washington, D.C., San Antonio, Atlanta, Louisville, Clinton, New Bedford, San Francisco.

Eldredge, H. Wentworth., ed. Taming Megalopolis. Vol. 1: What is and What Could Be. Vol. 2: How to Manage an Urbanized World. New York: Praeger, 1967.

The process of building an urban society of style and quality lies in a multi approach with feed back into goals and operations. Societal scale extends beyond the city: regional, national and international plans are called for. The urban scene is described as it is, then in terms of what it could be. The new town concept is examined in the section on managing an urbanized world.

Gans, Herbert J. People and Plans: Essays on Urban Problems and Solutions New York: Basic Books, 1968.

A sociologist questions the idea that the physical environment is a major determinant of society and culture and only an environment based on professional planning principles can deliver the good life.

The issues of job security, work satisfaction, adequate income, family life, the avoidance of social isolation, peace of mind, and mobility are more pressing than those of the physical environment. If the planner wants to plan the good community for the good life, he must pay more attention to people's primary values and obstacles that stand in the way of a good life.

Gruen, Victor. Centers for the Urban Environment; Survival of the Cities. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1973.

The father of the shopping center has written another book, this time dealing with the unifunctional center and suggesting a multifunctional center as an alternative to it. Speculating as to

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the future of cities, he sees the compact city as part of the emerging urban pattern. Sketches, photos.

Heywood, Phil. Planning and Human Need. New York: Praeger, 1974.

There are two prevalent themes in this book. (1) The citizen himself is the most reliable consultant in planning his city. Future residents should be consulted and participate in decision making recommending the type and design of dwellings they will live in. (2) The second theme is the lack of any exact definition of objectives and exploration of alternatives to meet them.

Heywood exposes the problems of cities: growth, physical decay, economic inequities, and various social elements and suggests listing priorities of wants prior to making plans and seeking answers to the questions of what values, whose objectives in community development. Quality and quantity are two issues needing careful balance in all planning.

Evaluate the quality of life inside the creations of Ebenezer Howard, Mies Van der Rohe, Paolo Soleri, Constantin Doxiadis and others.

Howard, Ebenezer. Garden Cities of To-Morrow. New edition edited by F. J. Osborn with introductory essay by Lewis Mumford. Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1965.

A blue print of the Garden City outlines the nature of a balanced community showing the necessary steps to bring about a compact confined urban grouping. One thousand acres, at the center is for the city itself with five thousand acres devoted to an agricultural green belt limiting the physical spread of the city containing thirty thousand people who live in the city.

The city's physical growth and its interrelationship of urban functions within the community and the integration of urban and rural patterns were problems attacked by Howard to vitalize urban life and improve the intellectual and social rural life. Diagrams.

Miller, Brown; Pinney, Neil J.; and Saslow, William S. Innovation in New Communities. M.I.T. Report No. 23. Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1972.

This research project, structured around the description, analyses, and evaluation of innovative public service systems, considers anticipated social and technological changes during the next 10 to 20 years. Legislation and public policies, ability of a new community to financially support innovations and their acceptance are discussed. Recommended are advance designs of new community prototypes.

New Towns Research Seminar, University of North Carolina. New Community Development: Planning Process, Implementation, and Emerging Social Concerns. 2 volumes. Edited by Shirley F. Weiss, Edward J. Kaiser, and Raymond J. Burby III. Authors: Richard O. Brooks and others. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1971.

Twenty-three reports in two volumes cover three topics: the new town development process, the social concerns of new town development, and emerging partnerships in new community development. Questions

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and answers included.

Example: Joseph Belser contributed "The Corporate Role in New Town Development" which tells of the experiences of General Electric Company's involvement in new town development. Other: "New Communities: One Answer to the Employment Problems of Rural and Urban Poverty Areas," "New Town Policy Objectives and Inner City Social Issues," "The Transfer of Power in New Communities," "Designing the Environment for a Balanced Community." More.

New Towns Symposium, Los Angeles, 1972. New Towns: Why-And for Whom? Edited by Harvey S. Perloff and Neil C. Sandberg, New York: Praeger, 1972.

This book is a collection of papers presented at a New Towns Symposium sponsored by the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of California at Los Angeles.

The three major themes are (1) what can be learned from the experience of other countries (2) human considerations in respect to life styles, social mixing, and governance (3) forms of the new communities.

The probability of achieving a social balance comparable to that of the nation as a whole will be greater if the concept of new towns is extended to include (1) inner-city development (2) planned expansion (3) experimental cities (4) development through general policies rather than master plans.

One page history of new communities legislation, 1964-1972.

Parsons, Kermit C.; Budke, H.L.; Clemhout, S.; Farrell, P.B.; Prost, J.L.; and Roberts, E.F. Public Land Acquisition for New Communities and the Control of Urban Growth: Alternative Strategies; final report. Prepared for New York State Urban Development Corporation under Contract No. G-71931. Ithaca, New York: Center for Urban Development Research, 1973.

The New York State Urban Development Corporation has an extensive program of land acquisition and land banking. Its chief purpose is developing and building housing especially housing for families of low and moderate income.

This report from Cornell University summarizes the study of public land banking practices in Europe, Canada and Puerto Rico to determine the financial feasibility and benefit of alternative strategies for public land acquisition and banking in the state of New York. The effects of land costs and types of new communities - location and size - on public and private financial feasibility are the main concerns. Fifteen recommendations. Steps outlined for implementation. Costs estimated. Charts, tables, maps.

Robinson, Albert J. Economics and New Towns: A Comparative Study of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. New York: Praeger, 1975.

Examines the case for planned new towns as as solution to some of the major economic problems of urban growth. Shows that planners' models have devoted too much attention to architectural and aesthetic

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values and too little to the economic and social environment, which are the real determinants of urban development. Demonstrates that new towns planned to conform with emerging trends and technology can benefit urban growth without incurring the social and economic costs which arise when new development is superimposed on inflexible, traditional urban structures.

Toynbee, Arnold. Cities on the Move. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.

Looks at the present urban explosion in light of the history of cities, discusses capital cities, their distinctive features and the choice of cities as capitals for prestige, convenience and strategy. There have been melting-pots, powder-kegs, holy cities, and mechanized cities. The world-city is in our future.

Rapid growth of the world's population and the migration from the countryside into the cities are forces sweeping human affairs toward Ecumenopolis. All megalopolises will coalesce into a single world-encompassing city as their residential and industrial areas expand.

Maps.

Whyte, William H. The Last Landscape. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1968.

The problems of our disappearing landscape are explored at length. Devices, plans, development, landscape action, and design and density are the main divisions in this book. There is a trend toward centralization and higher population density in our cities. Political realities of open space - the people who are planning its use are not those who are sitting on it. The objective of getting fat tax revenues is in competition with that of keeping spaces open.

Key open spaces may be secured with the tools of: Police power, land purchases, purchase and leaseback, and easements as well as out right gifts.

Wolf, Peter. The Future of the City; New Directions in Urban Planning. New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1974.

Beginning in 1960 an appreciation of the automobile's impact on cities began to emerge and provoked a radical reorganization of urban life. Thus this book devotes considerable attention to the issue of movement.

It aims to point out the direction of trends in American urbanism. Housing, environment, city planning, and land use regulation are the trends examined.

Photos, drawings.

PERIODICALS

AIA Journal (American Institute of Architects)*

American City*

* These are the most fruitful sources.

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American Institute of Planners Journal*

The American Journal of Economics and Sociology

American Society of Planning Officials Newsletter*

American Sociological Review

Appraisal Journal

Architectural Forum

Architectural Review*

Arts and Architecture

Assessors Journal

Building Research

City*

Daedalus*

Ekistics Journal*

Engineering for Architecture

Fortune

The Futurists

Harvard Business Review

House and Home

Industrial Design

The Journal of Finance

Journal of Housing

Journal of Regional Science

Journal of Social Issues

The Journal of Urban Law

Land Economics

Landscape Architecture

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National Real Estate Investor*

Nations Cities*

New Society

Progressive Architecture

RIBA Journal (Royal Institute of British Architects Journal)

Sociology and Social Research

Systems Building News*

Town and Country Planning (British)*

The Town Planning Review (British)*

Urban and Social Change Review

Urban Land*

Urban Studies*